

THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN

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RATES, APPLY AS ABOVE.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES C. BEAINE, OF MAINE.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN A. LOGAN, OF ILLINOIS.

We desire to call attention to the fact that a Primary Meeting of the Republican voters is called for Monday, Aug. 4, for the purpose of electing delegates to a Convention to be held at Trenton on August 6, to select nine Presidential Electors to be voted for at the coming election in this State. Bloomfield is entitled to send four delegates to this Convention.

The Babes in the Wood.

The foremost spectacle of modern times is that of the alleged Independents. They clustered on Tuesday at that eminently popular resort, the University Club Theatre, in New York city; and there they expressed themselves in language which proved, beyond a peradventure, that they had utterly lost their way, and had no one to show them any other road out except that which led straight into the Democratic ranks.

During the war, there was a very hard-mouthed horse which stampered with his rider and landed him in the Federal lines, where he was gently gathered in. A Union officer then took him, and when he was warned of the danger, only laughed and said that he would "kill the brute before it should serve him such a trick." But it did. Down went the beast's head and away went the rider into the enemy's camp.

These babes, it appears, have run away from us on horseback. They declare, truthfully, that principles are what they are after. The trouble with the principles seems to be that they originally ran in from the Democratic party, and that they have run back, riders included, the first chance that they have got.

After the babes have been sleeping out among their new comrades for some time, they will need fine-tooth combs for their accurately divided skulls, and the blacking will be all off their shoes. The tableau that they now present is that of a traveling menagerie caught in a cyclone—or a pack of martyrs all tied up to be burnt with very green wood, in a stage pantomime that means nothing.

There is nothing of the half-horse, half-alligator style about these gentlemen. They are simply lost—stranded, and cannot either furnish their own visuals or cook them if they had them.

It has been recently reported, with great emphasis, that the Independents "do their own thinking." We grant this cheerfully. There is something so unprofessional and awkward about it, that nobody but themselves could have furnished it to the public in its present crude condition.

Street Lighting.

While the amount of appropriation to be levied for street lighting purposes is under consideration by the Township Committee, the policy to be pursued is a fair subject for discussion. From many parts of the village complaints have arisen of the bad service and short hours, as well as the lack of posts upon some of the main avenues. Petitions have frequently been presented to former Committees without avail. The opposition which first attended the laying of the mains, and the protests of those outside the lamp district, have made them reluctant to add to the burdens of the taxpayers. Yet there would seem to be justice upon this side of the petitioners.

For ten years the town has been steadily growing in wealth and in population, new streets have been opened, new houses have been built. From a population of about 5,300 in 1874, we have reached say 6,000, a gain of over thirteen per cent. The number of posts now in use is about the same as at first; the cost of lighting has been reduced only by shortening the time during which the lamps are kept burning. To be more explicit: there are now 256 posts, and

the aggregate cost of lighting—care of lamps, etc., is \$3,800, or about \$16 per lamp.

A growth of one eighth in population would seem to warrant an increase of one eighth in posts; say thirty, or about one mile of pipe. An increase of twenty five posts would no doubt meet all present demands. At \$25 per post, and \$10 per year for lighting, this would require \$6.25 for posts the first year, and a permanent increase of \$100 per year for lighting.

Ought the township to bear the expense? Let us see. "Fair play is a jewel." The city of Newark has just ratified a contract with her companies, by which she is to pay \$20 per lamp, burning 3,300 hours per year. This, it is stated on good authority, is at the rate of \$4.12 per thousand feet. We pay \$2.75 per thousand feet, and an additional charge of 27 cents per lamp for lighting, service, etc. In the former city, private consumers are served at \$1.80 per thousand feet, here we must pay \$3.25; these gas posts are furnished for \$20, here at \$25 each.

Is it just to the taxpayers of Bloomfield that this should continue? We think not, and for two reasons:

First, We have already borne our fair share of the first cost of the works. Although but two dividends have been paid upon the stock, we are informed that in ten years, the bonded debt of the company has been reduced from \$60,000 to \$25,000, and the interest upon the mortgage from \$1,200 to \$1,250 per annum. It is true the stock has so far been but slightly remunerative; but it is manifestly unjust that the town should be compelled to pay exceptionally high prices for gas, in order that the company may be able to earn dividends upon this stock. Those who paid in their money are justly entitled to our sympathy but not to our help. They should have made their investments with greater care.

Our second reason is directly deducible from the first, viz: that the company is now in a condition to make the reduction. The cost of the plant is the main consideration in gasmaking. This supplied, the cost of manufacture is small. We have already shown that the legitimate expense of the works has been largely met, and the fixed charges reduced to a minimum. What then stands in the way of reducing the prices to the township and private consumers? We think it due us that the reduction should be made. We think also that a lower price to consumers would prove beneficial to the company.

It is with no desire to injure those who have so fairly treated us in the past that we are led to this presentation of the wishes of the taxpayers. The officers of the company are well known in the town. They have the respect of the great body of our people. The furnishing of gas is, however, a business enterprise, undertaken for the sake of its profits. Reductions have taken place in the price of coal and labor, and in the fixed charges of the company. It is but fair that the taxpayers should share in these reductions.

The Greely Relief Expedition.

It is with feelings of profound satisfaction and thankfulness that the news was received that the expedition sent to the rescue of Lieut. Greely and his brave comrades had succeeded in finding that officer and a remnant of his party still in the land of the living.

We have become so accustomed to hearing that these Arctic exploration parties had perished miserably, and that those sent to their relief had shared the same fate, that it was a genuine surprise to be assured of Greely's rescue. But when we come into possession of the details of the suffering endured, of the hardships encountered, of the starvation which day by day decimated the ranks of this heroic band until only the strongest could survive, we shudder with the horror which such a narrative inspires.

The chief officers of the Geographical Bureau of the Government inform us that the results of the Greely expedition are most valuable to science. That photographs and maps have been secured which will serve to enlighten the world as to this mysterious country, the exploration of which is attended with the most fatal results; that the Greely party succeeded in going a few miles further north than any of their predecessors had ventured; and that the existence of an open polar sea is confirmed.

To the mind of science, this knowledge may seem to possess a value which is full compensation for the fearful price paid in its acquisition; but we think it must occur to thoughtful people to inquire of what practical value this information has yet been to the world?

Suppose the existence of an open polar sea to be demonstrated—suppose it is settled that if a vessel can succeed in reaching a point a few miles north of that attained by Greely, a safe route lies beyond for the remainder of its journey round the globe—of what use is this information? If anything is certain, it is the fact that the journey northward is attended by perils which can never be surmounted for ordinary purposes, and that he who enters through those icy gates leaves hope behind.

We consider the fitting out of such expeditions a wanton waste of human life, which ought not to be encouraged by the Government, but should be left to the reckless courage of those individuals who only value their existence when that existence is in greatest danger of being terminated.

Prohibition Party.

Can the prohibition at any price people be called friends of temperance? Is not their pet scheme dearer to them than the promotion of law, the defence of home and salvation of souls? Does unreasoning and unreasonable fanaticism help or harm? Do Draconian laws suppress crime or increase it? These are a few questions which the general public would like to see answered by some of those rank reformers, who believe that prohibition (not temperance) is the issue overshadowing tariff, civil service, free ballot, finance, revenue, navy, and every other governmental problem; who arrogating to themselves a monopoly of wisdom and morality, believe so long as their own particular little patch is kept well hoed, a rank growth of weeds may with impunity be permitted in every other part of the field.

There are in this town many who look towards the total stoppage of the sale of liquors as an ideal state of affairs, as the goal of their efforts. They intend to work for it, to speak for it, to write for it, and by every reasonable and innocent means to seek to bring it about. This is a free country, and there are many of them good people. We wish them Godspeed.

But the idea that every other interest, political, industrial, moral or religious must be neglected and jeopardized for the sake of securing prohibition, is like risking the ship to save a mast. It is an idea full of menace to our peace and prosperity, to the cause of temperance and morality. It should be combatted as strongly, steadily and fearlessly as that spirit which seeks to reform abuse by mob law. The end is good, the means full of unknown danger. What chance would the merits of temperance legislation stand in the midst of the tumult or turmoil of a disordered government and industrial distress? And yet, whether these are brought about or not, depends upon the principles and men we are called upon to choose between at every election. Can any man hold himself guiltless who deliberately throws away his ballot and refuses to assume his share of the responsibility of deciding upon these questions?

Furthermore, every true temperance man can easily see that those who join the Prohibition Party are deserters from the cause of temperance. They throw away their votes, they throw away every possibility of influencing the choice of public officers, they alienate the neutrals, they excite more determined opposition on the part of enemies, they excite alarm and distrust among friends. But what is worse than this, they, at a critical time, basely and ungratefully desert the party of temperance, the whole land over. The Republican Party has always legislated in favor of temperance to the extent of what was practicable and demanded by a majority of the people. More than this the Prohibitionists themselves could not have done, for the experience of centuries show that laws passed in opposition to and in spite of the people always become a dead letter. To vote for a Prohibition candidate is not to elect him, but to aid in placing in power the party which "has always been in favor of free rum and plenty of it." If the conscience of such voters can stand this, the Republican party surely can. We commend to the thoughtful person of temperance men, the article from the *New York Star* on the third page.

No Hotel.

It is nearly a year and a half since the old hotel was burned, and as yet no effort has been made towards procuring a new one. The one or two taverns in the village where a man may find a chance to lodge, but there is no public house which furnishes hotel accommodations.

We feel sure that such a public house would pay if properly conducted. We believe it is entirely safe to assert, that there is no other town of the size of Bloomfield in this State which has not better arrangements for the comfort of travellers than we can furnish.

It must prove an injury to the town if this state of affairs is to continue much longer, and any man who seizes the present opportunity to establish himself here will be able to secure a good and reliable patronage.

Lundborg's Perfume, Etonia.
Lundborg's Perfume, Marcella Nid Rose.
Lundborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

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NOTICE—Job Lot Fancy and Plain OTTOMAN RIBBONS, for Home and Home Decoration, at 15c. per yard. See them.

Time Tables.

Carefully corrected up to date.
DEL. LACK & WESTERN RAILROAD.
Barclay and Christopher Street Ferries.

TO NEW YORK.

Leave Montclair—6:03, 7:15, 7:55, 8:25*, 9:15, 10:35, 11:35 a.m. 12:50, 1:40, 3:30, 4:45, 5:25, 6:10, 6:57, 8:15, 9:40, 11:05 p.m. 12:20 a.m.
Leave Glen Ridge—6:06, 7:17, 7:57, 8:30, 9:17, 10:37, 11:37 a.m. 12:53, 1:43, 3:32, 4:47, 5:27, 6:13, 7:00, 8:18, 9:43, 11:08 p.m. 12:22 a.m.
Leave Bloomfield—6:08, 7:19, 7:59, 8:32*, 9:19, 10:39, 11:39 a.m. 12:56, 1:45, 3:35, 4:49, 5:29, 6:15, 7:02, 8:20, 9:45, 11:10 p.m. 12:25 a.m.
Arrive Newark—6:23, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:50, 11:50 a.m. 1:08, 1:58, 3:47, 5:00, 5:40, 6:38, 7:26, 8:37, 10:08, 11:22 p.m. 12:34 a.m.
Arrive New York—6:50, 8:00, 8:40, 9:10, 10:00, 11:20 a.m. 12:20, 1:40, 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, 9:10, 10:40, 11:55 p.m.

FROM NEW YORK.

Leave New York—6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:30, 10:30, 11:20 a.m. 12:40, 2:10, 3:40, 4:20*, 4:50, 5:30, 6:20, 7:10, 8:30, 10:00, 11:15 p.m.
Leave Newark—6:40, 7:15, 7:55, 8:43, 10:03, 11:03, 11:53 a.m. 1:13, 2:44, 4:13, 5:26, 6:03, 6:53, 7:48, 9:03, 10:38, 11:53 p.m.
Arrive Bloomfield—6:51, 7:26, 8:05, 8:55, 10:15, 11:15 a.m. 12:05, 1:24, 2:55, 4:24, 5:04, 5:37, 6:15, 7:05, 8:00, 9:14, 10:50 p.m. 12:04 a.m. Arrive at Glen Ridge 2 minutes later.
* Indicates that train does not stop at Newark.

NEW YORK AND GREENWOOD LAKE R.R.
Chambers and 23d Street Ferries, New York.

TO NEW YORK.

Leave Upper Montclair—5:28, 6:57, 7:49, 8:48, 10:47 a.m. 12:26, 4:45, 5:16, 6:50, 7:59 p.m.
Leave Montclair—5:33, 7:02, 7:55, 8:53, 10:52 a.m. 12:34, 4:50, 6:28, 6:55, 10:03 p.m.
Leave Bloomfield—5:38, 7:06, 7:59, 8:57, 10:56, a.m. 1:40, 5:54, 5:31, 6:58, 10:08 p.m.
Arrive New York—6:25, 7:50, 8:40, 9:40, 11:40 a.m. 12:25, 5:40, 6:10, 7:55, 8:55 p.m.
Trains marked * will run Saturday nights only.
Sunday trains from Montclair at 8:04 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.

FROM NEW YORK.

Leave New York—6:00, 8:30, 12:00 a.m. 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:20, 8:00 p.m. Leaves 23d Street 15 minutes earlier.
Arrive Bloomfield—6:49, 9:21 a.m. 12:43, 4:19, 5:24, 6:20, 7:05, 8:39 p.m.
Arrive Montclair—7:09, 9:25 a.m. 12:49, 4:29, 5:29, 6:20, 7:11, 8:45 p.m.
Arrive Upper Montclair—7:06, 9:29 a.m. 12:53, 4:28, 5:33, 6:31, 7:16, 8:50 p.m.
Also a Saturday train from New York at 12 m., for the accommodation of theatre goers, arriving at Montclair at 12:52 a.m.
Sunday trains from New York at 8:45 a.m. and 8:00 p.m.

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